'NSDP' was launched in 1996, as Additional Central Assistance to States/UTs for the development of urban slums, and Rs. 3089.63 crore, including Rs. 186.18 crore for NCT Delhi, were released during 1996-97 to 2004-2005.

Consequent upon launching of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in December, 2005, VAMBAY and NSDP have been subsumed in JNNURM. JNNURM is a seven year programme beginning 2005-06 with Central grant of Rs. 50,000 crore, out of which Rs. 13650 crore is for Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in 63 selected mission cities, and Rs. 4450 crore for Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in other urban areas, which pertain to providing housing for slums' dwellers. The seven years allocation under BSUP for NCT Delhi is Rs. 1456.28 crore.

Priority to inclusive growth

3337. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving high priority to the inclusive growth;

(b) if so, the targets set out for various Ministries/departments to achieve the inclusive growth;

(c) whether Government undertook any study of social exclusion in India;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government would undertake any efforts to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Attaining the objectives of faster and inclusive growth has been given high priority in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The objectives of faster and inclusive growth have been encapsulated in a set of socio-economic targets at the national level in the areas of income and poverty, education, health, women and children issues, infrastructure and environment. Some of these national level targets have also been disaggregated at the level of States. The targets to achieve the inclusive growth are mostly identified with the Ministries/Departments. These are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Social exclusion is reflected in disparities among different sections of the population in terms of the socio-economic indicators such as, poverty, health, education, etc. and of all, income and consumption, the results of which are obtained from nation-wide surveys conducted by premier Statistical agencies, among others. As per the National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure, the per capita consumption expenditure of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is lower than the national average per capita consumption. Occupation-specific, the per capita consumption of agricultural labourers in the rural areas and casual labourers in the urban areas is lower than that of all population. The officials estimates of poverty made by the Planning Commission show higher poverty rate among these socio-economic groups of the population as compared to the national average. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is lower than the national average literacy rate. The literacy rate among the females is less than that among the males. The various Statistical agencies from time to time conduct Surveys on socio-economic conditions, which are used to study the phenomenon of social exclusion in the country.

Statement

The targets set out for various Ministries/Departments to achieve the inclusive growth during Eleventh Plan

Income and Poverty

* **Accelerate GDP growth rate to 9% and 10% in the terminal year of Eleventh Plan**
* **Doubling of per capita income in less than ten years**
* **Increase agricultural GDP growth rate to 4% per year to ensure a broader spread of benefits**
* **Generation of 58 million new work opportunities**
* **Reduction of unemployment among the educated to less than 5%**
* **Rise in real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20 per cent**
* **Reduction in the Head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.**

Education

* **Reduction in drop out rates of children at elementary level from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12 (the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan)**
* **Developing minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary schools to ensure quality education**
* **Increasing literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85% by 2011-12**
* **Lowering gender gap in literacy rate to 10 percentage points by 2011-12**
* **Increasing the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from 10% at present to 15% by 2011-12.**

Health

* **Reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 28 and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births by the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan**
* **Reduce total fertility rate to 2.1 by the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan**
* **Providing clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensuring that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan**
* **Reducing malnutrition among children of age group 0—3 to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan**
* **Reducing anemia among women and girls to half of its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.**

Women and Children

* **Raising the sex ratio for age group 0—6 to 935 by 2011-12**
* **Ensuring that at least 33 per cent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all Government schemes are women and girl children**
* **Ensuring that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.**

Infrastructure

* **To ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and reliable power by the end of the Eleventh Plan**
* **To ensure all weather road connection to all habitations with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and all significant habitation by 2015**

* To connect every village by telephone and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012
* To provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016-17.

Environment

* To increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points
* To attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-12
* To treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters
* To increase energy efficiency by 20 per cent by 2016-17.

Eleventh Plan for inclusive growth

3338. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government dedicated the Eleventh Five Year Plan for inclusive growth;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether Government identified the sources of exclusion;

(d) if so, the details thereof and their impact on the population;

(e) if not, in what manner Government could envisage a strategy without studying the problems; and

(f) whether Government is considering to constitute a National Commission to map the social exclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan targets faster and inclusive growth. Inclusive growth is a growth process which yields broad based benefits and ensures equality of opportunity for all. This includes several inter related components: rapid growth that reduces poverty and creates employment opportunities, access to essential services in health and education especially for the poor, equality of opportunity, empowerment through education and skill development, employment opportunities underpinned by the National Rural Employment Guarantee, environmental sustainability, recognition of women's agency and good governance.

(c) and (d) The sources of exclusion are reflected in disparities among different sections of the population in terms of the socio-economic indicators such as, poverty, health, education, etc. and of all, income and consumption. As par the National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure, the per capita consumption of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is lower than the national average per capita consumption. Occupation-specific, the per capita consumption of agricultural labourers in the rural areas and casual labourers in the urban areas is lower than that of all-population. The official estimates of poverty made by the Planning Commission show higher poverty rate among these socio-economic groups of the population as compared to the national average. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lower than the national average literacy rate. The literacy rate among the females is less than that among the males.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There is no such proposal, at the moment.

Targets in terms of inclusive growth

3339. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: